

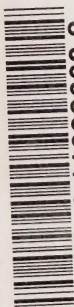
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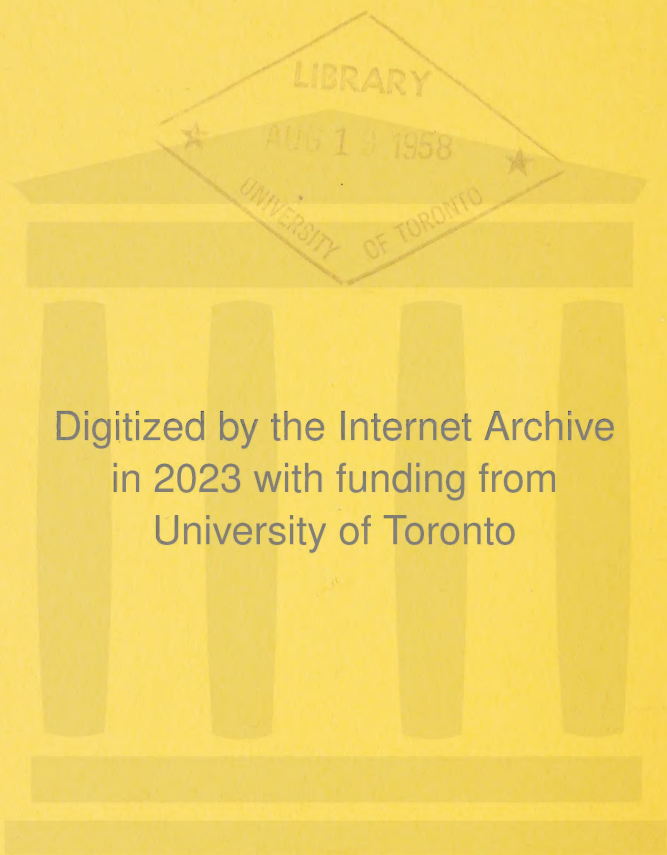
Government
Publication



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police



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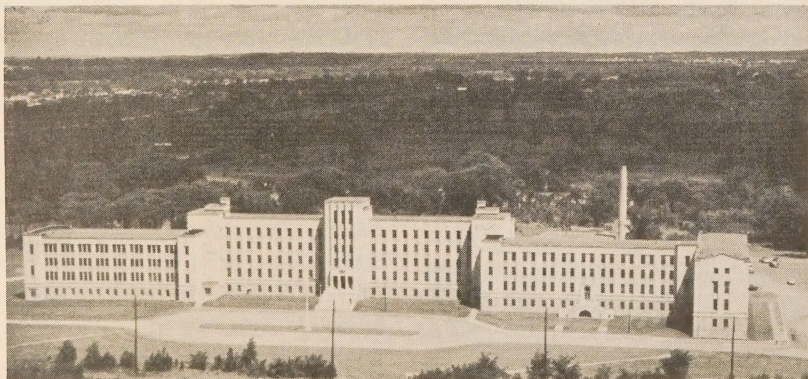
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The past few years have seen a decided increase in public interest in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a correspondingly heavy demand for information on all aspects of the service.

While the public has never lacked reading material on the Force, the majority of those responsible for its production, being confronted with the necessity of creating a saleable product, have been more concerned with the spectacular or in attempting to

perpetuate the era of the horse and gun policeman than in presenting the more realistic side of an organization which has not only kept pace with, but, has itself initiated some of the latest advances in methods of crime detection and prevention.

The purpose of this booklet, therefore, is to provide a straightforward account of the Force's duties together with a glimpse of some of those features which evoke the majority of enquiries from an interested public.



R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa

At the time the Force was established, the land between the Great Lakes and the Rockies was a vast hunting ground and home to about 30,000 Indians who roamed the plains and hunted the buffalo which provided them with most of the necessities of life.

Although occasional traders from the Saskatchewan and the Missouri valley made their way into the farther plains, the Indians had never permitted the establishment of permanent trading posts in the region. But in time, as the possibilities of the West became apparent, the flow of traders and settlers increased. Soon they were encroaching on Indian lands threatening the existence of the buffalo and, as the country opened up, fortune hunters, desperadoes, and the dregs of humanity drifted across the International Border bringing "firewater" to the Indians and generally demoralizing them. Epidemics of small-pox appeared to add to the plight of the Indians.

Life became the cheapest commodity of the plains and bloodshed was frequent in the period of lawlessness that followed. The climax came with the massacre of an Assiniboine encampment in the

Cypress Hills, in what is now Southern Saskatchewan, by a gang of white men from Benton, Montana. Searching for horses stolen by a raiding party of Salteaux and Crees, they crossed into Canada and coming upon the Indian camp launched a cold-blooded and unprovoked attack upon the inhabitants, few of whom escaped.

Reports reaching Ottawa prompted the Dominion Government to appoint an officer to investigate conditions in the West. He reported that the whole area was "without law, order or security for life or property" and recommended the appointment of a magistrate or commissioner, the establishment of a police force and several Government posts and the abolition through treaty process of Indian titles to land.

Origin of the Force — The officer commanding the Canadian militia also recommended the establishment of a small force "to prevent bloodshed and preserve order". And, on May 23, 1873, by Act of Parliament, the North-West Mounted Police came into being.

Specifically, its duties were to suppress the whisky traffic which flourished between Indian and white, to collect customs dues, to calm the growing unrest among the Indians who had long been swindled of their possessions by unscrupulous traders and, above all, to stamp out lawlessness.

Early Objectives — On July 8, 1874, the little force, 300 strong, moved out of Dufferin, Manitoba, and headed west for the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers in what is now southern Alberta. There, Fort Whoop-up, notorious stronghold of the whisky traders, was to be located and destroyed.

For two months the cavalcade with its ox-carts, wagons, cattle, field-pieces and agricultural equipment crawled steadily westward. At La Roche Percee the greater part of "A" Troop was detached, and proceeding northward established itself at the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Edmonton.

The remainder of the Force, ragged and weary, their horses in pitiable condition for want of forage and water, toiled on to the Sweet Grass Hills near the International Boundary where the

Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and a small party turned south to Fort Benton in the United States to replenish exhausted stocks of food and to purchase fresh horses.

On returning from Fort Benton the Commissioner set out with two troops for Swan River where he left one and returned to Dufferin with the other. He had covered nearly 2,000 miles without the loss of a single man.

"B", "C", and "F" Troops, with the remainder of "A" under the command of the Assistant Commissioner, pushed on to the foothills of the Rockies. En route, Fort Whoop-Up was located and found to be practically deserted. The command continued westward to the Old Man's River and there, with winter fast approaching, established Fort Macleod. And so the year's end found the Force distributed between Swan River, Dufferin, Edmonton, and Fort Macleod.

Lawlessness began a marked decline and the days of the whisky traffic were numbered. With great foresight the Force won the confidence of Crowfoot, chief of the powerful Blackfoot Confederacy.



N.W.M.P. Parade—Fort MacLeod

The wisdom of this policy was apparent in many ways in succeeding years, and led to the signing of the most important Indian treaty in Canadian history, after which Crowfoot summarized the contribution of the police to the peace of the West with the words: "The advice given me and my people has proved to be very good. If the police had not come to this country, where would we all be now? Bad men and whisky were killing us so fast that very few of us would have been left today. The police have protected us as the feathers of the bird protect it from the frosts of winter".

The Sioux — Many situations arose to test the capabilities and

resourcefulness of the new Force, and foremost of these was the influx of Sioux Indians seeking sanctuary from American forces, following the annihilation of five troops of the 7th U.S. Cavalry under General Custer in June, 1876. Anxious years followed during which the Force was hard pressed to snuff out threatened uprisings, to prevent a union of Canadian and American Indians and to preserve the Blackfoot hunting grounds from the Sioux. The presence of Sitting Bull heightened the danger but eventually the loyalty of Crowfoot and the efforts of the police prevailed.

Western Development — By now the scarlet clad policeman

was a familiar sight on the plains, and with the influx of settlers his duties increased a hundred-fold. To his role of policeman were added those of doctor, counsellor and friend to those seeking homes in the new land. He fought prairie fires, found and succoured those lost in blizzards, he arranged weddings and funerals, carried the mails and collected customs. His work carried him into the construction camps of the railway creeping westward and his presence imposed a restraining influence on the accompanying horde of workers. His contribution to the settlement and civilization of the West was tremendous.

Patrols of the North-West Mounted Police pushed into the Peace River and Athabasca districts, and soon were reaching out to Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson in the Western Arctic. By 1903, Herschel Island in the Beaufort Sea had become the most northerly police post in the British Empire.

The Second Riel Rebellion — Meanwhile, in March, 1885, the Second Riel Rebellion broke upon the West and found the police in action at Duck Lake and other

trouble spots. The fighting was brisk but short lived, and following the defeat of the rebels by the combined forces of the North-West Mounted Police and regiments from Eastern and Western Canada, the Force was assigned the task of rounding up the Indians who had participated in the uprising.

To meet new demands upon its services the strength of the Force was increased to 1,000, stationed at a score of posts. No part of the plains was beyond the reach of the law.

With peace restored a period of prosperity began. New settlements sprang up, old ones expanded and immigrants poured in. Wheat farming rivalled the cattle industry and many Indians turned to agriculture under Government supervision. But there were those who did not and, rejecting the restrictions of law and order, turned to rustling and outlawry.

Soon, a network of police patrols spread out from the detachments linking the settlements. Branch railways appeared and by 1894 the prevalence of law and order led to a reduction in the strength of the Force.



R.C.M.P. Taking Oath in Court

The Gold Rush — But hopes for any lasting calm were abruptly shattered with the discovery of gold in the Yukon. The Force moved quickly into the region, established Fort Constantine and prepared for the rush to the Klondike. Posts sprang up along the Alaskan boundary, and when the Yukon became a judicial district some 254 of the 700 members of the Force were on duty there. Throughout the violent days of the Gold Rush their vigilance and determination kept murder and other serious crime to a minimum in a society where criminal elements abounded. Once

again members of the Force were called upon to play many roles not the least arduous of which was that of carrying the mails to scattered gold mining camps—a duty that in one year added 64,000 miles to patrol records.

The Twentieth Century — The outbreak of the South African War in 1899 drew some 245 members of the Force to the ranks of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and Lord Strathcona's Horse. Many honours were won by these men during the course of hostilities, and one was awarded the Victoria Cross.

By 1904, eight divisions and 84 detachments were policing an area stretching from the United States border to the Arctic, from Alaska to Hudson's Bay, and in that year the Force became the Royal North-West Mounted Police when King Edward VII bestowed upon it the prefix "Royal" in recognition of its services. In 1905 the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed and retained the services of the Force.

Records of the early part of the century indicate a high sense of devotion to duty. An instance of this is apparent in the scrawled note found on the body of a young constable who died in a blizzard. It stated tersely: "Lost, horse dead. Am trying to push ahead. Have done my best".

The war of 1914-18 drew many members into the armed forces and two police units were formed for service in France and Siberia. So heavy were the enlistments that, despite the addition of many recruits, the strength of the Force fell almost to the number it had had originally in 1874.

Inter-War Years — Events of 1920 included the transfer of

Headquarters from Regina to Ottawa, and saw the Prince of Wales accept the position of Honorary Commandant of the Force. In that year the title of the Force was changed again and it became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In the Arctic, Craig Harbour assumed the distinction of being the most northerly police post, and in 1928 the newly built police schooner St. Roch undertook supply and patrol duties in northern waters. In the same year the Force took over the enforcement of provincial laws in the Province of Saskatchewan, and in 1932 it assumed the duties of provincial police in the remaining Prairie Provinces and the Maritimes, and absorbed the Preventive Service of the Department of National Revenue. A Marine Section of the Force was formed in the period 1932-34.

Second World War — Responsibility for Canada's internal security in the Second World War devolved largely on the R.C.M. Police and No. 1 Provost Company carried the Force's name to European battlefields. During this period the St. Roch became the

first ship to navigate the hazardous North-West Passage from West to East, and the first to negotiate it both ways. This famous voyage began when the ship left Esquimalt, B.C., on June 9, 1940. Sailing south of Victoria Island it reached Sydney, N.S., on October 8, 1942. On July 22, 1944 it left Dartmouth, N.S., and completed the return voyage on October 16, 1944.

Post-War Period — The jurisdiction of the Force in Federal matters was extended to Newfoundland in 1949, and shortly afterward it assumed provincial duties in British Columbia.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a Federal force representing the law enforcement medium of the Canadian Government. It is controlled by the Minister of Justice and has at its head a Commissioner who directs its operations from headquarters at Ottawa.

It is sub-divided into twelve alphabetically designated police divisions situated throughout Canada, and divisional headquarters are located in the provincial capitals. From these points, policing of the provinces is carried on

through a number of sub-divisions and detachments.

In the enforcement of the Federal laws the Force has country-wide jurisdiction. In the provinces, exclusive of Ontario and Quebec, it performs the duties of provincial police, enforcing the provincial statutes and the Criminal Code and by special agreement it polices a number of towns and municipalities. It is the sole police force in the North-West Territories and the Yukon, and is empowered to investigate all manner of crime; in addition it performs administrative duties on behalf of certain Government departments.



*Preparing Comparison
Fingerprint Chart*

There are four service divisions; "Marine" and "Air", which perform a variety of duties, in addition to supporting the operations of the police divisions; "Depot" and "N", which are maintained as training centres. "Headquarters" Division, from which the Force is administered, is situated at Ottawa.

Organization — Headquarters of the modern Force, around which the field divisions, sub-divisions and detachments revolve, is divided into directorates, "A" — Administration and Organization, "S" — Supply, "C" — Operations and Criminal Investigations, and a fourth is the Directorate of Security and Intelligence.

Comprising the directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters coming directly under the Commissioner's office.

Matters relating to crime throughout Canada, so far as the Force is concerned, are the responsibility of "C" Directorate which consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, Preventive Service, Identification and the Crime Detection Laboratories.

To a certain extent, counterparts of these branches, with the exception of the laboratories, form a part of most divisions.

Criminal Investigation — At the head of these branches is the Director of Criminal Investigation in whose office policy, in all criminal investigation undertaken by the Force, is formulated.

The work of Headquarters C.I.B. is chiefly administrative, with the exception that a Special Investigation Squad of highly qualified members is maintained to assist divisions in special investigations which require qualified investigators such as accountants, etc. All investigation reports on serious crimes and those involving other Federal Departments, handled by similar branches in the divisions and sub-divisions, are channelled through Headquarters to the office of the Director.

The Criminal Investigation Branch of "C" Directorate of the R.C.M.P. is responsible for direction of the enforcement of those Federal Statutes which the R.C.M.P. are responsible for. These include the Aeronautics Act, Bank Act, Canada Wheat

Board Act, Explosives Act, Family Allowance Act, Farm Improvement Loans Act, Federal District Commission Act, Government Property Traffic Act, Indian Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, National Parks Act to mention the more important ones, and others too numerous to mention, besides certain serious offences coming under the Criminal Code which include murder, counterfeiting, attacks on safes, etc.

"C" Directorate also directs the enforcement policy with respect to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This Force has had the task throughout Canada since 1920. The Department of National Health and Welfare, Division of Narcotic Control, is responsible for the administration of the Act, and at times, upon request, this Force assists that Division in carrying out certain administrative tasks. While the Force exercises Canada-wide jurisdiction in regard to narcotics, in application it uses full-time Drug Squads only at those centres where that attention is indicated, and in practice the Force concentrates particularly on investigation of the top traffickers. In all municipal centres the municipal police co-operate closely

with this Force in the enforcement of the Act, particularly amongst addicts and addict traffickers. Through its Liaison Officers in Washington and London, and its membership in I.C.P.O., this Force maintains a close watch on international drug traffic.

In serious cases, where the public is being victimized by organized, large-scale schemes, such as false pretences, fraudulent stocks and bonds, bad cheques or counterfeiting, the Force, through the C.I.B., undertakes the correlation of reports of the police departments concerned and utilizes the facilities of its Identification Branch in identifying offenders.

The R.C.M.P., on behalf of Canada, holds a membership in the International Criminal Police Organization which has its headquarters in Paris, France. By means of this membership exchange of information concerning international criminals is maintained with other police forces throughout the world, and assistance is available to any Canadian police force requiring investigations in a foreign member country, of which there are 55. Requests for such assistance are channelled

through the Criminal Investigation Branch of "C" Directorate.

This Force is also a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), of which most United States police forces are members, as well as Mexican and South American forces. Officers of this Force attend Regional Conferences and Conventions where the latest ideas on crime prevention and addiction are exchanged.

Preventive Service — The preventive Service Branch of "C"

Directorate came into being in 1932 when this work was taken over from the Department of National Revenue, together with many members of the department.

Its duty is the protection of the revenue through enforcement of such Federal Statutes as the Customs and Excise Acts. In addition, it enforces the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and assists the Department of Trade and Commerce through the Import and Export Permits Branch.

It attends to certain aspects of the Income Tax Act, deals with



R.C.M.P. Patrol Boat

infractions of the Air Regulations relating to the Customs Act and enforces compliance with provisions governing the sale of raw leaf tobacco under the Excise Act. Other duties under the Excise Act include the investigation and prosecution of cases resulting from the manufacture of illicit spirits.

Anti-smuggling patrols are maintained on the International Boundary by radio-equipped police cars supported, where practicable, by smaller craft of "Marine" Division, while the larger ships and planes of "Air" Division co-operate in surveillance of coastal waters.

Identification — The Identification Branch is comprised of the following ten sections, Fingerprints, Single Fingerprints, Scenes of Crime, Crime Index, Photography, Firearms, Fraudulent Cheque Section, Ticket-of-Leave, Gazette, and the R.C.M.P. Quarterly. This Branch is directly concerned with identifying criminals, persons wanted, missing or unidentified.

Patterned after a similar branch at New Scotland Yard, its services are available to all accredited police forces, and its growing

store of information on criminals and their activities has reached a point where identification is commonplace.

The Fingerprint Section is chiefly concerned with maintaining an accurate determination and record of previous arrests and convictions of individual offenders. These records are used as an assistance to the Court after the accused has been convicted to ensure equitable sentences are given both to the first offenders, and to recidivists. They also provide information to Penitentiaries, Remission Services, and Parole Boards in dealing with offenders coming under their jurisdiction.

Non-criminal fingerprints are also processed to ascertain the existence or otherwise of criminal records pertaining to persons requiring clearances for security purposes. Fingerprints of persons received for non-criminal purposes are not retained in the bureau collection, but are returned to the contributor. Only those fingerprints pertaining to criminal matters are retained on record in the bureau.

Identification of the individual record is made by means of fingerprints which provide the only

known workable method of positive personal identification. The Fingerprint Section operates as a national bureau of criminal records and renders services in this regard to all law enforcement agencies in Canada, as well as those of other countries.

The Single Fingerprint Section is operated for the purpose of identifying unknown fingerprints found at the scene of a crime.

The Scenes of Crime Section works in conjunction with the Single Fingerprint Section and acts in much the same capacity as a field identification unit. This section gathers fingerprint evidence at the scenes of crime, as well as attending to necessary photographic evidence, preparation of plans for court purposes, and the recording of evidence for physical comparisons. The facilities of this section are available to city and municipal police departments who do not have qualified identification members.

Attached to the Scenes of Crime Section is an expert on footprint identification and construction of sculptured masks. This work consists of the examination and comparison of foot-

prints and other impressions found at the scene of a crime and the reproduction of same, usually in plaster of Paris.

Masks of basic types of faces are made by this section and despatched to all divisions of the Force, and city and municipal police departments, with questionnaires, and from these likenesses of persons committing crimes are reconstructed from eye-witnesses' accounts.

The Crime Index Section forms part of the Identification Branch, and is international in character, the same as the Fingerprint Section. It is a registry of crimes and a "who's who" of their perpetrators, a means of tracing unsolved crimes to known criminals.

Crime Index records are designed for a purpose quite different from ordinary police records. They enter directly into the investigation of crime, helping with the police investigation in various ways. Their main function is to furnish policemen with as much information as possible about criminals. This includes their names, aliases, physical description, methods of operation and associates.



Examining a Cast

The Crime Index is also responsible for the recording and tracing of wanted and missing persons, as they affect Identification Branch records and facilities. Stops are placed in the various records and should the whereabouts of a wanted or missing person be revealed, interested parties are notified.

The Crime Index also deals with all identification matters concerning the International Criminal Police Organization. The RCMP is the representative Canadian police force for this world-wide

agency, which has its headquarters in Paris, France.

The Fraudulent Cheque Section is the central clearing-house for all fraudulent cheques passed in Canada as well as for anonymous letters, extortion notes and similar material.

The Fraudulent Cheque Section has proven exceedingly effective in identifying cheque passers through their handwriting and through their methods of completing cheques such as use of typewriters, cheque writers, cheque protectors and rubber stamps.

The Firearms Registration Section of the Identification Branch plays an important part in controlling the ownership of pistols and revolvers in Canada, in the identification of weapons used in crimes and in effecting the return to their owners of lost or stolen firearms.

As the law requires all pistols and revolvers to be registered this is the central bureau of registration throughout Canada, although physical registration may be carried out by any authorized police force. A glance at the Commissioner's Annual Report for any year will show numerous cases of weapon identification by this system.

The Ticket-of-Leave Section is one of the oldest branches of the Force and its duty is to enforce the conditions under which a person is released from prison on ticket-of-leave before the expiration of his sentence.

Official centre of photography within the Force is the Photographic Section which, in addition to its work in identification, is equipped to meet all requirements in its line. It supplies plates of missing and wanted persons and

handles a variety of material for the RCMP Gazette and Quarterly.

Another function of this section is the production of films dealing with the work of the Force in the field, and various sections within the Force. These films are used in recruit training and in various refresher classes.

Still and motion pictures are made at scenes of crimes, accidents, parades and special events.

Films are sometimes made to record the movements of suspects under investigation. An example of this occurred in Winnipeg in 1950, when drug traffickers were peddling narcotics from automobiles in the streets of the city. The film was admitted as evidence in the preliminary hearing but because the presiding judge considered there was sufficient evidence obtained by other means to warrant dispensing with the film it was not shown at the subsequent trial of the offenders.

Two Publications — The Quarterly and the Gazette—are published by the Force. The former, a regimental magazine, plays no part in actual police work and is designed to supply informative

and historical reading to members of the Force and to keep the public informed on its duties of today and yesterday.

On the other hand, the Gazette is a National Police Periodical published monthly for the use and information of all authorized law enforcement agencies in Canada.

Crime Detection — Perhaps nowhere is the work of identification so finely drawn as in the three Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Rockcliffe and Sackville where highly trained technicians working with the latest scientific equipment examine exhibits of all kinds from axe heads and bullets to infinitesimal bits of hair and fibre seeking evidence to connect the unknown with the known. The services of these laboratories are not limited to the Force alone but are available to all police forces in Canada.

The work of the laboratories supplements the on-the-spot investigations of the field men and a minute exhibit has often provided the missing link in the identification of the culprit or the exoneration of the innocent.

Sometimes the laboratories are called on to examine evidence that

may lead to the identification of a body where fingerprints are not obtainable and sometimes they use the facilities of university laboratories as well.

In May, 1949, a farmer reported that the body of a man had been found in one of his haystacks. Fly chrysalids taken from the body were shown by the Entomological Department of the University of Manitoba to have been hatched out at least a year previously and this fact, together with the heavy clothing on the body, suggested that the body had been in the haystack since the winter of 1947-48. Other work done in the Department of Anatomy at the University revealed that the man had probably not died from violence, as had been suspected, that he was probably a Ukrainian of between 35 and 40 years of age, and 5' 7½" in height. An interesting detail was that his left shoulder might have been carried higher than his right and that his head might have been inclined to the left.

A check on drivers who might have given a lift to a hitch-hiker produced evidence that a hitch-hiker had indeed been picked up and left within half a mile of the

place where the body was found. The transient had said that he was going to a district where it was reported that he had not been seen for some time.

The Crime Detection Laboratory, by the use of ultra-violet and infra-red photography, was able to make out most of the letters in the name on an identification card found on the body and a complete address on an envelope. As a result of all this work, and a check of police records, an identity of the man was fairly well, though not fully, established.

The value of this kind of investigation has been proved on numerous other occasions but success depends largely on the thoroughness and comprehension of the investigator in locating and evaluating possible clues or exhibits for the laboratories.

Oftentimes, investigators of hit-and-run cases or of breaking and entering find only glass fragments and these, when scientifically examined, very often provide valuable leads.

Invariably in crimes involving firearms the bullet, if recovered, can, through examination of the

markings made on it by the barrel of the weapon through which it was discharged, lead to identification of the weapon. Comparison of tool edges with impressions found at the scene of a crime is an important part of laboratory work and results in many identifications of weapons and tools.

In 1948-49 microscopic examination of a screwdriver and a piece of wood were made in the laboratories. There was no trace of wood on the screwdriver but a series of tests was made by applying the screwdriver to a piece of soft lead. The resulting impressions were examined to determine the "signature elements" of the screwdriver blade and compared with the impressions on the wood. It was determined that the screwdriver had made the marks on the wood, and another case of breaking and entering was solved.

Long a resource of the criminal has been the obliteration of serial numbers and other identifying marks on weapons, auto engines and other metal objects. The police laboratories counter these methods with techniques capable of restoring effaced markings.

Many other forms of identification work are handled by the laboratories and recently various modern types of research work have been instituted.

Directorate of Security and Intelligence — But there is a type of crime in which physical evidence is noticeably lacking — a crime far more menacing, far more evil, than that against the person. It is subversion which, with its partner espionage, entices its victims to betray the interests of the countries to which they owe allegiance. It is this crime that the Directorate of Security and Intelligence is charged with combatting.

This work is not new to the Force as prior to the First World War it had carried out certain security duties in Western Canada, but it was not until 1920, when it assumed the administration of all Federal laws, that the responsibility of maintaining an internal security service for the entire nation was entrusted to one organization—the R.C.M.P.

With the increasing need for security measures arising from the growth of Communism, the Directorate of Security and Intelligence

has developed from the time when it was known as the "Intelligence Section" and later the "Special Branch" to its present status with all the duties incumbent upon it.

The Directorate of Security and Intelligence must be prepared at all times to counter subversive activity. In the job of preserving National security, its chief tasks at present are to investigate Communist activity and subversive organizations, maintain a watchful eye on the stream of immigrants, and in co-operation with other Government Departments foil efforts to place subversives in the Federal Government employment and vital industry.

Communications — Radio has contributed much to the efficiency of law enforcement and, throughout Canada, the Force operates nine mobile networks with control stations at divisional and sub-divisional headquarters. These are linked with radio-equipped detachments and the latter with patrol cars in their areas.

A network of radiotelegraph stations provides for the fast dissemination of police information to the various divisions of the



R.C.M.P. Highway Patrol

Force across Canada. Direct contact by radio is maintained from Ottawa to Fredericton, Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Victoria. Messages to other points are relayed through the nearest of these stations. In this way all divisions are served by the system.

Because of the facilities provided by the Department of National Defence and Transport, the Force does not require separate communication links with the Northern Detachments. Instead, the more isolated points are provided with small radiotelephone sets to allow them to contact the nearest Government-operated radio station. In all, ten detach-

ments and six small patrol vessels in the North are radio-equipped.

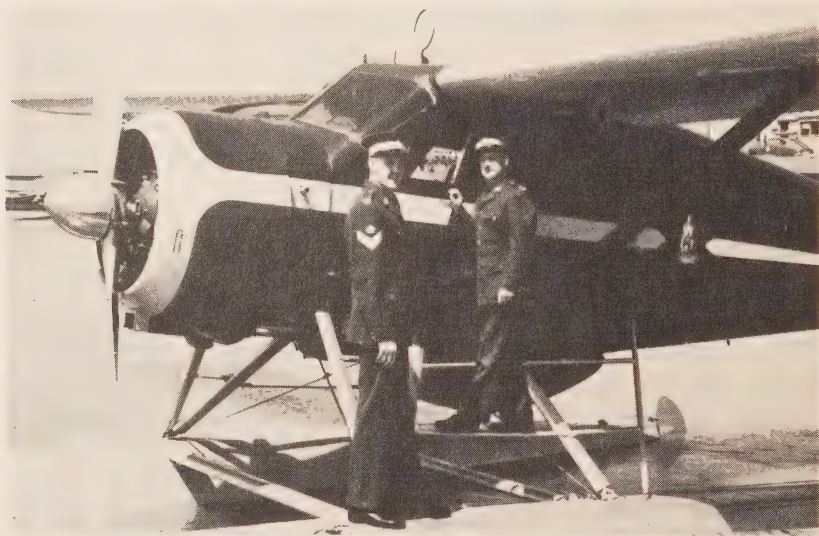
Included in the system are ships and planes of "Marine" and "Air" Divisions which have contact with land installations of the Force but, for navigational purposes, operate on Naval and Department of Transport systems.

"Air" Division — In keeping with the modernization of the Force an "Air" Division was formed in 1937 but its operations were interrupted shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War by the transfer of its aircraft and most of its personnel to the R.C.A.F.

Reorganized in 1946 with Headquarters at Ottawa, it has a present strength of twelve aircraft which are based at points throughout Canada. Maintained and flown by members of the Force under Department of Transport regulations, its aircraft perform a wide variety of duties including the transportation of personnel, prisoners and freight; assisting in investigations, carrying out searches and co-operating in Preventive Service work.

The aircraft of the R.C.M.P. operate in the North as well as in

other parts of Canada. A typical patrol in the late winter of 1955 left Churchill on March 26 in Police Otter CF-MPP with the Officer Commanding "G" Division and personnel from the Department of Northern Affairs. This aircraft flew the party to Igloolik where they were picked up by Police Norseman CF-MPL and flown across the top of Canada eventually arriving at Fort Smith on April 21. On this patrol, 7,296 miles were covered and 31 settlements, detachments or outposts such as Ennadai Lake, Baker Lake, Igloolik, Spence Bay,



R.C.M.P. Aircraft

Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Sachs Harbour, Aklavik and many more were visited.

"Marine" Division — Coastal waters and certain inland waters of Canada are patrolled by ships of "Marine" Division which was formed in the period between 1932 and 1934. It, too, suffered an interruption of its police service when, at the outbreak of the Second World War, its men and ships were absorbed into the Royal Canadian Navy.

Headquarters of "Marine" Division is at Ottawa with a Sub-Division Depot at Halifax where the largest ships designated as "Commissioner" and "Fort" Class, are based. Smaller craft known as "Detachment" Class Patrol Boats are stationed on the East and West Coasts and inland waters and are all primarily engaged in Preventive Service duties and enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act.

Apart from preventive duties many other kinds of work are undertaken by these ships, including search and rescue, rendering assistance to vessels in distress and assistance to other Government departments.

In 1955, assistance was rendered to the Department of National Health and Welfare in the form of a special patrol which left Halifax on July 14 with doctors and technicians of the department and their equipment to conduct a health survey of the Eskimos. The "Commissioner" Class, R.C.M.P.S. MacBrien, a 165' ship with a crew of 36, was selected for the patrol and on reaching the vicinity of Cape Manvers was delayed for nine days due to heavily packed ice which extended seaward for 90 miles.

Eskimos were X-rayed and examined at Koartak and south of Cape Hope; Advance, in Ungava Bay then at the Wakeham Bay area; Sugluk and west at Ivugivik. On one occasion a tent had to be put up on the aft deck of the ship to accommodate the large number of Eskimo patients.

During the return journey, which took 48 days and covered 4,894 miles, two members of the Department of Wild Life Service were picked up at Ivugivik and landed at St. George's, Newfoundland.

Patrol boats on inland waters operate in support of border detachments and are on a lend-lease

basis from "Marine" Division in that their operations come under the supervision of the officer commanding the division to which they are assigned.

In 1954 the famed R.C.M.P. Schooner, "St. Roch", was removed from service and turned over to the city of Vancouver where she will be maintained as a marine museum.

Work in the North — Service in the North is voluntary and those accepted for duty in these regions must, in addition to possessing the normal qualifications, prove capable of turning their hands to the many and varied tasks common to life in the North but seldom encountered by those serving in the provinces. Stamina, patience and resourcefulness are necessary qualities and the conduct and general character of the northern policeman must be such as to insure the respect of the natives.

Since early in the Force's history, the North has felt its influence and today, as the only law enforcement body in that area, it administers all Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances and the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. is

a member of the Northwest Territories Council.

This vast region embracing the Northwest Territories, the Yukon, the Arctic and the northern parts of Quebec and British Columbia, comes under "G" Division of the Force with its headquarters at Ottawa.

Forty-three detachments are located in the Eastern and Western Arctic and the three sub-divisional headquarters for the latter area are located at Whitehorse, Fort Smith and Aklavik. Sub-division headquarters for the Eastern Arctic is at Ottawa.

In addition to its police duties the Force performs a variety of civil administrative work in the North which includes the compiling of game returns, the issuing of game licences, Crown timber permits, liquor permits and other work usually attended to by civil agencies. The Force also attends to the administration and staffing of gaols at Fort Smith and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories and at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and the municipalities of Yellowknife, Hay River, Whitehorse and Dawson are policed by the Force.



R.C.M.P. Patrol—N.W. Territories

About a score of Federal departments depend to some extent on the R.C.M.P. for assistance in the North. For example, members of the Force at certain points act as Customs Officers, Immigration Officers, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Ex-officio Game Officers and Administrators of the Special Fisheries Regulations. They handle estates on behalf of the Public Administrators and perform welfare work among the Indians on behalf of the Indian Agents in the alleviation of destitution and sickness. Certain members also hold appointments

authorizing them to act as Citizenship Courts which includes the hearing and determining of applications for citizenship. Members in charge of detachments also hold the appointment of District Registrars of Vital Statistics.

In the Arctic the Force exercises general supervision of the Eskimos and administers family allowances, relief, allowances to the aged and blind, the issuing of identification tags to Eskimos and, at most Eastern Arctic detachments, the member in charge holds the appointment of Postmaster.

Police Service Dog Section —

The R.C.M.P. Dog Section was organized in 1935 with two dogs, the German Shepherds "Dale" and "Black Lux". With the expansion of the Force and of criminal work generally, the Dog Section increased and other breeds such as Rottweiller, Doberman Pinscher, Reischenschauzer and many cross breeds were tried. However, it was found that the German Shepherd possessed all the qualities required and were better able to withstand the extremes of climate encountered in Canada. As a result, Shepherds are used exclusively.

Recently the Force started its own breeding program which, it is hoped, will improve this strain for police work. The training kennels of the Force are located near Sydney, N.S., and all Police Service Dogs and dogmasters receive their basic training there.

Each animal serves approximately eight years, during which time it is handled by one dogmaster, who is a trained regular member of the Force, and he is a volunteer for this type of duty. Dogmasters must be of exceptional physical fitness and possess a background of practical police

experience. The dog is trained, groomed, fed and exercised daily by its master, and they operate as a team. The dogs are neither vicious nor ill-tempered, but will display appropriate front on command.

There are at present sixteen Police Service Dogs actively employed at various central points across Canada. When a dog is needed, it is taken to the scene in a sedan delivery, which is actually a home on wheels for the dog.

The functions of dogs in law enforcement are not confined to the pursuit of criminals. Dogs perform many other important duties such as searching for lost persons and recovering lost articles, guarding property and locating illicit caches. Perhaps the noblest function of the Police Service Dog is the finding of lost children and aged persons. They have performed many successful missions of this nature. Numerous crimes and instances of lost persons would still remain unsolved had it not been for the Police Service Dog.

Their tracking ability is extraordinary. Early in 1955 a bank

in British Columbia was robbed of a large sum of money. The Police Service Dog was at the scene within minutes, the trail picked up and followed for some distance to where a large portion of the stolen money (\$27,000) was located. The trail was continued and eventually the dog flushed the thieves into the hands of a waiting police patrol.

Searching for lost persons is one of the most important duties of the Police Service Dog. During January of this year, three boys wandered into an abandoned coal mine in Nova Scotia; the mine had not been in operation for the last fifty years. When they did not return after some time, a search party was organized but failed to locate the youths. After some twelve hours the services of the dog in that area were requested. The dog searched the main shaft where he caught the scent of the boys and followed it up a side shaft to where they were located.

The search was hampered by the fact that there were no lighting facilities in the mine and bad air caused the lamps, which were the only source of illumination, to be extinguished before the boys

were found. This case is unprecedented in that it was the first occasion in which a dog was used for tracking in an underground area.

Uniform and Arms of the Force — Over the 85 years of the Force's history its uniform has undergone a complete change from that worn by the Originals on their departure from Dufferin, Manitoba, in 1874.

Witnesses to that historic event saw men clad in loose-fitting scarlet Norfolk jackets, steel-grey or flesh-coloured breeches, black Wellington top boots and spurs, white buckskin gauntlets and dull-white cork helmets. Here and there a sprinkling of gold lace on a jacket distinguished officers from other ranks.

Each man was armed with a heavy .450 calibre Deane and Adams revolver and a .577 calibre Snider-Enfield carbine. The former, carried in a holster on a brown ammunition belt would, until after the turn of the century, be worn on the left side butt to the front while the carbine, resting in a saddle bucket behind the rider's right leg, would later find its way to a sling at the saddle



Original Uniform of the Force

bow and eventually return to the bucket. Lances were carried by a troop of twenty picked men but their function was ornamental rather than useful as they were intended merely to impress the pageantry-loving Indian.

Once established in the West, the Force gave thought to its dress and changes began to creep in officially and otherwise. The Norfolk jacket was replaced by a short, close-fitting tunic of more

military appearance and, when not on parade, the men were quick to discard the cumbersome helmet and the "pill-box", which offered no protection whatever against the blazing prairie sun, and to seek shelter beneath the broad-brimmed felt hat of the frontiersman.

In 1875 the Smith and Wesson revolver was introduced and was followed successively by the Enfield and the Colt. The latter in .455 and .45 calibres remained

in use for many years, and in 1951 the Smith and Wesson .38 special calibre military and police revolver began replacing it as the official sidearm of the Force.

Another change in dress came early when blue pantaloons with a broad yellow stripe replaced the grey and flesh-coloured breeches and, although not sanctioned on parade, white moleskin breeches became a familiar sight. For the officers, whose dress had hitherto been scarcely distinguishable from that of other ranks, a colourful uniform patterned after that of the 13th Hussars was prescribed.

In 1878, the Winchester '76, in carbine form, began replacing the Snider-Enfield and while in later years two divisions were armed with the Lee-Metford, the Winchester continued in use until 1905 when the Force was re-armed with the Ross .303 calibre rifle and in 1914 the Lee-Enfield was adopted.

The year 1886 saw the introduction of the lanyard but for some years prior to and after the Northwest Rebellion the uniform itself appears to have remained essentially unchanged.

Prior to the turn of the century felt hats were being issued in some

divisions and in January, 1901, the dividing line between the old and the new was reached. At that time the helmet, "pill-box", white gloves and gauntlets, tunic, black boots, cloak and cape, black fur cap, black lambskin coat and moccasins were abolished and replaced by the Stetson hat and service cap, brown gloves and gauntlets, brown Strathcona boots, brown ankle boots (which were later replaced by black boots), field service jacket, field service pantaloons, fur cap of Klondyke pattern, elk mitts, felt boots and black stockings, pea jacket, slicker and Nor'Wester.

The Royal blue facings on the tunic stem from the granting of the prefix "Royal" to the Force in 1904 by King Edward VII. Later, badges on collar and shoulder were added as was the leg o'mutton cut to the breeches. The old method of carrying the revolver on the left side was abolished and the Sam Browne belt with shoulder strap, ammunition pouch and holster on the right side was introduced. And so, with certain subsequent innovations, the uniform of today evolved.

Undoubtedly the dress most publicized is "Review" order—felt

hat, scarlet tunic, blue breeches, long boots and spurs, gloves and full Sam Browne equipment. Consequently, many visitors to Canada are surprised, and sometimes dismayed, to find that this is not the everyday dress of the Force, but is worn only on ceremonial occasions and for special duties. Not a few are unfamiliar with "Service" order in which the scarlet tunic of "Review" is replaced by a brown jacket, khaki shirt and blue tie, and the majority are confused by "Undress" order, which includes brown jacket, brown trousers and black boots. However, these are the most common orders of dress and each carries variations of one kind or another to adapt it to the duty being performed.

Over the years the original uniform has disappeared completely with the exception of one item — the scarlet tunic. Adopted by the Force in 1873 because the Indian had come to regard the scarlet coat of the British soldier, who preceded the Mounted Policeman on the Plains, as a mark of courage and fair dealing, it has survived several changes in design and recommendations that it be abolished, to become the world-

wide symbol of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Training — The Force maintains two training depots which are located at Regina, Saskatchewan ("Depot" Division) and Ottawa, Ontario, ("N" Division). The former is the larger of the two and is steeped in the history of the Force having been the site of Headquarters from 1882 to 1920. The latter was established in the early 1920's and is on a somewhat smaller scale.

The horses of the Force, which are no longer used for actual police work, are maintained at these centres for recruit training, for the Musical Ride and ceremonial occasions.

Visitors to the training centres find much of interest in the riding schools and stables, the Crime Detection Laboratories, the parades and drill and, particularly at Regina, with its prairie location, its museum and chapel, its memorial to those who have given their lives in the service of the Force, is there an unmistakable atmosphere of history.

Applications for engagement in the Force are received from many



On Parade—Regina Barracks

parts of the world but consideration is given only to those applicants who are British subjects or Canadian citizens. Those who are successful in passing the rigid physical examination and subsequent tests proceed to either one of the training depots to receive the training that will eventually qualify them to take their places in the ranks of the Force.

Among the subjects studied by the recruit are Federal Statutes, Criminal Code of Canada, Rules and Regulations of the Force, Foot and Arms Drill, Physical Training, Police Holds (Judo), Boxing, Small Arms and Swimming. Mounted Drill, or Equestration, is included in the curriculum for, as a means of developing courage and stamina, poise

and confidence and co-ordination of mind and muscle, it has proven invaluable.

Musical Ride — The musical ride was instituted in the Force not long after its inception in 1873 and is believed to have originated in the Lancer regiments of England.

It is usually performed by a full troop of 32 men and horses and the intricate figures, derived from cavalry drill, are executed at the walk, trot and canter to the tempo of an accompanying band.

Members of the troop wear "Review" order and each carries an 8' lance of male bamboo with steel point and butt and bearing a red and white pennon. The lance rests in a bucket attached to the offside stirrup iron.

The horses of the ride are black and are equipped with saddles of Colonial pattern, bridle with white browband and rosettes bearing the badge of the Force; blue shabraque, or saddle blanket, with yellow border and the connected letters MP, and martingale with breastplate also bearing the badge of the Force.

The ride is comprised of a series of figures which include the

"Dome", the "Maze", the "Bridal Arch", the "Shanghai Cross", etc., and terminates with the thundering rhythm of the "Charge".

General — The average member of the Mounted Police spends much of his time outdoors engaged in a multitude of duties and minor enquiries as well as investigations of a more serious nature. These include the investigation of sudden or violent deaths, auto accidents and so on. The list is long and makes no mention of the prolonged and painstaking efforts, the lengthy absences from quarters, home or barracks that often follow in the wake of the more serious crimes such as murder, manslaughter, armed robbery and so forth.

Men of the Force have met death in the line of duty and in the unceasing war against crime will continue to do so either through accident, misadventure or outright violence at the hands of criminals. There are many natural risks associated with police work and they will always exist.

Single and married members are frequently posted to sparsely settled regions of Canada where living conditions if not actually

primitive at least lack the conveniences of urban living.

Hours of duty are not and cannot be regular. A Mounted Policeman's lot, particularly in the rural areas, is similar to that of a doctor — he is on call 24 hours a day. Police work is often complicated and difficult and sometimes monotonous and there is

very little evidence of what is sometimes referred to as glamour.

However, in rendering this essential public service the member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is assured of a respected place in the community for he is an integral part of an organization whose name is famous and whose traditions are world renowned.

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